Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov Museum of Cosmonautics

The **Serhiy Pavlovych Korolyov Museum of Cosmonautics** (Ukrainian: Музей космонавтики імені Сергія Павловича Корольова) is a technology museum in Zhytomyr, Ukraine dedicated to Serhiy Korolyov. Korolyov led the Sputnik project and was Chief engineer for the Soviet Union's rocket and space program from the late 1950s until his death in 1966. He was born in Zhytomyr, then part of the Russian Empire.

In 1970, the house in which Korolyov was born was dedicated as a memorial to him, a campus of the Zhytomyr Regional Museum.[1] The museum achieved independent status in 1987, and the present museum building was constructed in 1991.[2]

The museum houses around 11,000 exhibits related to rocket and space exploration, including the Soyuz 27 descent module, a small sample of lunar soil, full-size replicas of a complete Soyuz spacecraft, the Vostok 1 descent module, and the Lunokhod 2 lunar rover.[2] From 2013, 2.5 million visitors have passed through the museum's doors.[2]

Next to the exposition space, a rocket launches a geodetic version of the missile R-5 (8A62) (the rocket P5 was the first to carry a nuclear charge, and the last one to upgrade the A4 (Fau-2 missile) and the R-12 missile (8K63) (the first one was developed in the Dniepr) with an engine on high-speed components

There are exposition of an animal in space

Suspicious in space

There are models of devices:

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  - Program N1-L3H1-Л3
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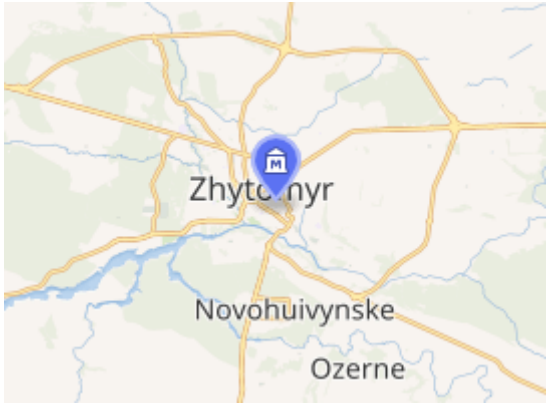
Serhiy Pavlovich Korolov Museum of Cosmonauts

Музей космонавтики імені Сергія Павловича Корольова



Former name	Zhytomir Sergei Pavlovich Korolov Museum of Cosmonauts[1]
Established	1987[2]
Location	Zhytomyr, Ukraine
Coordinates	50.253627°N 28.677896°E
Type	Technology museum
Director	Iryna Dmytrivna Dyachuk[1]
Website	www.cosmosmuseum.info

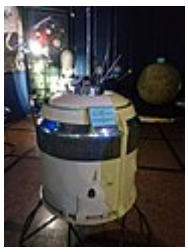
Rocket N1
The tape recorder Malysh-B
Study of Venus
Vega
Study of Mars
The Vostok program
The first human flight into space
Layout of descent device Vostok-1 (first with a man aboard)
Space program
Program Soyuz
Descent Soyuz-27 (real)
Couch from Soyuz-27 descend module
Layout of the ship Soyuz-27
The Soyuz-27 launch key
Dictaphone individual Soyuz-7 cosmonaut Dzhanibekova
Communication systems Zarya
One of Zarya's connection modifications.
Recorder Zvezda-64
The first space recording device that could suppress the noise of a spacecraft
Recorder Pigmiy
(Soyuz-Apollo program)
Recorder Planer-68
Designer Dunaev
For work on the "Strela-1m" satellite. Recording 12 telegraph messages (length 10.5-12.5 s)
Recorder Tyulpan-M
Astronauts's food
Automatic control unit P-12
International Space Studies Program
Marine launch
Leonid Kadenyuk
See also
References

(http://www.cosmosmuseum.info)

Learning the Moon

Automatic stations

The Luna-1 model (E-1 No. 4) is the first apparatus that passed the Moon at a distance of 6000 km



A copy of the pennant that delivered the Moon 2 device (E-1 No. 6) to the Moon

Model Luna-3E-2A No. 1 of the first apparatus, which photographed the reverse side of the Moon

Luna-9 (E-6 №13) the layout of the first apparatus, which makes a soft landing on the Moon.

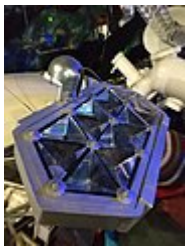
The Soviet automatic stations brought about 300 grams of the moon's soil, in the exposition there are samples of the moon's soil

Moonlight Program (E8)

Lunokhod-2 layout

Low-directional decimetre antenna

reflector Lunokhoda-2



Gear of the Moonlight

Program N1-L3H1-Л3

Monthly module E

There are mock-ups of the lunar module E from this program, which was developed in the Dnipro in Yuzhnoe

Спускаємий
модуль Блок -Е

Rocket N1

The layouts of the rocket N1u are comparable to Saturn V

The tape recorder Malysh-B

There is a wire tape recorder Malysh-B (main designer Babich A.I.) with automatic start from the thing, and the possibility of blocking control. It was developed for the monthly program - a spacesuit krechet-94. Such a tape recorder and its modifications Malysh-BM was used later in the flights of astronaut Beregovoi.

cassette for tape recorder

Flight scheme of Kondratyuk

Study of Venus

Venus-7

The layout of the Venera-7 apparatus, which was the first working spacecraft to land on another planet on December 15, 1970.

Vega

There is an exhibition of the descent device of the Vega program (Veener and Galileo), which in 1985 made a soft landing on Venus and transmitted the signal for 56 minutes. Another part of this program was the study of the comet of Galileo, at a speed of folding 70 km per second.

Study of Mars

Trajectory of flight to Phobos in 1988. Phobos program

Trajectory of flight to Mars

The Vostok program

The first human flight into space

Layout of descent device Vostok-1 (first with a man aboard)

View of the porthole with a level of laziness

Space program

Engine of the first stage RD-214 (rocket R12 and Space Missile)

Engine of the second stage RD-119 (Space-2) Layout 1:10

Program Soyuz

Descent Soyuz-27 (real)

Couch from Soyuz-27 descend module

Layout of the ship Soyuz-27

The Soyuz-27 launch key

Dictaphone individual Soyuz-7 cosmonaut Dzhanibekova

Communication systems Zarya

One of Zarya's connection modifications.

Recorder Zvezda-64

The first space recording device that could suppress the noise of a spacecraft

Recorder Pigmiy

(Soyuz-Apollo program)

Recorder Planer-68

Designer Dunaev

For work on the "Strela-1m" satellite. Recording 12 telegraph messages (length 10.5-12.5 s)

Recorder Tyulpan-M

Astronauts's food

Borsch

Borodinsky bread

Pork with lecho

Emergency stock of a cosmonaut

Automatic control unit P-12

There is a rocket control unit R-12. It was one of the most massive missiles in the territory of the Soviet Union, and the appearance of these missiles in Cuba caused the Caribbean crisis. It was the first rocket that was developed in the Dnieper.

It was the first rocket that had automatic control.

International Space Studies Program

There is a layout of the Interkosmos-1 Intercosmos device

Spectrograph for photographing the sun

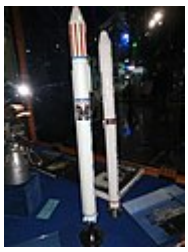
Oreol 3 (Aureus 3, AUOS-Z-M-A-IK, ARCAD 3), the Oreol-3 1981 (designed to study the nature of the polar light)

systems with power of signals that differ by 10-12 orders. The difficult task of isolating obstacles was solved

12 experiments (4 from the Soviet Union, 7 from France, 1 compatible)

Marine launch

Layout of missiles Zenit-2 and Zenith-3SL Scale 1: 100



Leonid Kadenyuk

Personal Cosmonaut Leonid Kadenukz mission NASA STS-87

See also

- Sergei Korolev

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1. "Житомирський обласний музей космонавтики ім. С.П. Корольова" (http://ukt.zhitomir-region.gov.ua/index.php?museum_cosm). *Управління культури Житомирської обласної державної адміністрації*. Department of Culture, Zhytomyr Regional Administration. 2006. Retrieved 2016-07-17.
2. "Подорож у минуле" (http://cosmosmuseum.info/index.php?way=information/information&information_id=16). *Музей космонавтики ім. С.П. Корольова Житомирської обласної Ради*. Serhiy Pavlovych Korolyov Museum of Cosmonautics. 2013. Retrieved 2016-07-17.

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